# IS THIS EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION?

It so happened that there turned out to be a grand total of five persons among the onlookers and spectators who were equipped with shovels as part of their emergency paraphernalia.

# **HOW ABOUT THIS?**

Five spectators had shovels.

# THE MANDATE (QUALITY OF WRITING)

Department of the Army writing will be clear, concise, and effective. Army correspondence must aid effective and efficient communication and decision making.

**AR 25-50** 

# ARMY WRITING STANDARDS

- Effective Army writing:
  - transmits a clear message in a single, rapid reading.
  - is generally free of errors in grammar, mechanics, and usage.
- Good Army writing:
  - is concise, organized, and right to the point.
  - two essential requirements include--

# ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

ACTIVE VOICE – occurs when the subject of the sentence does the action.

PASSIVE VOICE – occurs when the subject of the sentence receives the action.

#### SUBJECT VS DOER

Doer of Action

↓

Active SGT Jones counseled PVT Smith.

↑

Subject of sentence

Passive PVT Smith was counseled by SGT Jones.

Subject of sentence

Doer of action

# THE EMPHASIS

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The squad leaders assist the platoon sergeant.

subject verb receiver of the action (doer)
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The platoon sergeant is assisted by the squad leaders.

subject
(receiver)

#### RECOGNIZING PASSIVE VOICE

Uses some form of the verb "to be":

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

plus (+)

main verb form ending usually in "ed," "en," or "t" (past participle form)

Examples: were completed, is requested, was seen, are written, was sent

# **ACTIVE OR PASSIVE?**

- 1. The Commander briefed the company.
- 2. The squad leaders were asked by the platoon sergeant to provide input.
- PVT Jones is being taken to the hospital by SGT Smith.
- 4. SPC Green was relieved by the sergeant of the guard.
- 5. SPC Jones fired expert at the range.

# RULES FOR CONSTRUCTING MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

- Use short words.
- Keep sentences short.
- Write paragraphs that, with few exceptions, are no more than 10 lines.
- Avoid jargon.
- Use I, you, and we as subjects of sentences instead of this office, this headquarters, etc.
- Avoid sentences that begin with "It is...," "There is...," or "There are...."
- Write one-page letters and memorandums for most correspondence.
- Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation.